

L.S.- Mass. - Lawrence

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THIRTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING,

SUNDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 12,

1893.

Charity Should Do Five Things :

1. Act upon knowledge acquired by intelligent investigation.
2. Relieve worthy need promptly, adequately and kindly.
3. Prevent unwise alms to the unworthy.
4. Raise into independence every needy person where it is possible.
5. Make sure that no children grow up to be paupers.

ASSTON
LAWRENCE, MASS.

Telegraph Printing House
(1893)

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Telegram Printing House.
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LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

ORGANIZED, MARCH, 1859.
INCORPORATED, JUNE, 1876.

President: - - - - - GILBERT E. HOOD
Treasurer: - - - - - JAMES H. KIDDER
Auditor: - - - - - HORATIO G. HERRICK
Secretary: - - - - - CLARK CARTER

MEMBERS FOR 1893-4:

ALDRED, JOHN	LYALL, JAMES B.
AMORY, REV. A. H.	MCAFALINE, WM. T.
BARLOW, RICHARD R.	MCAYEAL, REV. R. A., D. D.
BARRELL, WILLIAM A.	MCDUFFIE, FREDERICK C.
BEACH, LAURANDUS	MELVIN, N. P. H.
BRUCE, A. B.	MILLS, HIRAM F.
BRUCKMAN, HERMAN	MILLS, HUGH
BUELL, H. A.	MOOERS, ELIJAH M.
BURLEY, E. T.	MOSES, KIRK W.
BUTLER, A. E.	PARKER, WALTER E.
BUTLER FREDERICK	POMFRET, REV. WILLIAM J.
BUZZELL, JONATHAN Y.	REDFORD, ROBEBT
CABOT, GEGRGE D.	RUSSELL, GEORGE W.
CARTER, REV. CLARK	RYDER, REV. F. W.
CHASE, REV. E. A.	SEARLE, REV. W. S.
CLARKE, FREDERICK E.	SELDEN, GEORGE L.
COUCH, HENRY J.	SHARPE, ANDREW
FORSYTH, JOHN	SHATTUCK, JOSEPH
GIBBS, REV. WILLIAM E.	SHERMAN, WILLIAM F.
HALL, GEORGE W.	SILSSEE, FRANCIS H.
HARTSHORNE, W. D.	SMERDON, JAMES
HERRICK HORATIO G.	SMITH, GEORGE A.
HINCHCLIFFE, W. J.	SPOONER, REV. THOMAS
HOOD, GILBERT E.	STEARNS, A. W.
HORNE, J. H.	STONE, ANDREW C.
HUMPHREYS, C. J. R.	TULLER, REV. E. P.
HUTCHIN, REV. WILLIAM H.	TYRIE, REV. THOMAS
KEESE, REV. W. A.	VARNEY, JUSTIN E.
KIDDER, DR. J. H.	WHITESIDE, REV. THOMAS
KUHNHARDT, GEORGE E.	WOLCOTT, REV. W. E.
LAMPREY, A. A.	WOOD, REV. HENRY
	YOUNG, REV. GEORGE H.

OFFICE: 206 ESSEX STREET.

Hours: 9 to 10 a. m., 3 to 5 p. m.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Lawrence City Mission was held on Tuesday evening, October 31, 1893.

The following members were elected to office:

President, - - - - - GILBERT E. HOOD.

Secretary, - - - - - CLARK CARTER.

Treasurer, - - - - - JAMES H. KIDDER.

Auditor, - - - - - HORATIO G. HERRICK.

The reports of the Treasurer and Secretary were read and accepted. It was voted to have the Mission annually represented at the New England Conference of Charities and Correction by the Secretary and two other members, and that the expenses of the Secretary in attending the Conference be paid from the funds of the Mission.

It was also voted that an effort be made by the President and Secretary, acting as a committee of the Mission, to secure the general observance of the second Sunday in November as City Mission Sunday, with a grand union meeting in the City Hall in the evening.

The following gentlemen were elected to membership in the Mission: Rev. Messrs. W. H. Hutchin, and W. J. Pomfret, and Messrs. A. B. Bruce and Robert Redford.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

The wide-spread interest in the work of the Lawrence City Mission was manifest in the generous response to the request that November twelfth be observed as City Mission Sunday. The cause

of the Mission was presented by many of the pastors to their morning congregations, and at 7:15 P. M., because of the general omitting of the evening services in the churches, the City Hall was filled with an inspiring audience. A copy of the program is presented below:

1. HYMN, "Abide with me."

CHORUS CHOIR OF THE LAWRENCE STREET CONGREGATIONAL
CHURCH.

2. PRAYER,

REV. HENRY WOOD.

3. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT,

MR. GILBERT E. HOOD.

4. REPORT OF THE TREASURER,

DR. JAMES H. KIDDER.

[*Maker.*

5. ANTHEM, "Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness,"

CHOIR.

6. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY,

REV. CLARK CARTER.

7. ADDRESS,

REV. WILLIAM A. KEESE.

8. HYMN, "Hymn of the Homeland,"

Sullivan

CHOIR.

9. ADDRESS,

REV. THOMAS TYRIE.

10. BENEDICTION,

REV. W. E. GIBBS.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RELIEF FUND.

Balance on hand October 1, 1892,	-	-	-	-	\$ 383 19
Received from Trinity Church,	-	-	-	-	124 76
Grace Church,	-	-	-	-	75 64
Lawrence St. Church,	-	-	-	-	202 00
Wesleyan League, Primitive Methodist,					5 00
Unitarian Church,	-	-	-	-	173 00
Church of the Good Shepard,	-	-	-	-	75 00
St. Mark's Methodist Church,	-				14 00
United Congregational Church,	-	-	-	-	5 00
South Congregational Church,	-				15 04
German Presbyterian Church,	-	-	-	-	15 00
Second Baptist Church,	-	-	-	-	30 00
Free Baptist Church,	-	-	-	-	11 50
Garden St. Methodist Church,	-				31 25
Trinity Sunday School,	-	-	-	-	26 80
St. John's Church,	-	-	-	-	23 54
Haverhill St. M. E. Church,	-	-	-	-	109 30
Money returned by beneficiaries,	-	-	-	-	108 99
From individuals—Friend,	-	-	-	-	10 00
Geo. L. Selden,	-	-	-	-	4 00
Mrs. H. A. Wadsworth,	-	-	-	-	5 00
E. S. Rideout,	-	-	-	-	2 00
A. W. Allen,	-	-	-	-	5 00
Friend,	-	-	-	-	1 50
Kirk W. Moses,	-	-	-	-	5 00
Mabel Andrews,	-	-	-	-	1 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	-	-	-	-	<hr/> \$1,462 51

REPORT OF THE

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	- - - - -	\$1,462 51
From individuals—Clara F. Prescott,	- - - - -	5 00
Postal Note,	- - - - -	5 00
Mrs. A. M. Stahl,	- - - - -	3 00
Friend,	- - - - -	2 00
J. E. Prescott, discount,	- - - - -	70
J. H. Greer,	" - - - -	40
Overseers of the Poor,	- - - - -	12 00
O. A. Wiggin,	- - - - -	50
Geo. E. Davis,	- - - - -	10 00
Mrs. H. F. Mills,	- - - - -	20 00
J. A. L.,	- - - - -	12 00
Friend,	- - - - -	5 00
Mrs. Thompson,	- - - - -	1 00
Friend,	- - - - -	1 00
E. S. Clark,	- - - - -	5 00
Mrs. M. F. Carter,	- - - - -	2 00
F. H. Hedge,	- - - - -	10 00
Anonymous,	- - - - -	20 00
Lexington,	- - - - -	10 00
C. H. Kitchen,	- - - - -	1 00
G. S. R.,	- - - - -	2 00
Mrs. Ebert,	- - - - -	1 00
Russell Paper Co.,	- - - - -	20 00
F. C. McDuffie,	- - - - -	25 00
Lowell, Lawrence and Haverhill R. R.,	- - - - -	15 00

Contributions for special cases :

Lawrence St. Church,	- - - - -	5 75
Mrs. N. G. White,	- - - - -	5 00
Mrs. Ruth Martin,	- - - - -	2 75
Mrs. M. F. Carter,	- - - - -	2 00
Mrs. Frank Farr,	- - - - -	2 00
Friends,	- - - - -	10 00

Amount carried forward, - - - - - **\$1,678 61**

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	-	-	-	-	\$1,678 61
Contributions for special cases:	<i>Continued.</i>				
F. E. Clark,	-	-	-	-	10 00
J. L. Rogers,	-	-	-	-	2 00
R. J. Macartney,	-	-	-	-	2 00
Wm. F. Sherman,	-	-	-	-	5 00
F. S. Jewett,	-	-	-	-	1 00
S. F. Snell.	-	-	-	-	1 00
Bicknell Bros.,	-	-	-	-	5 00
Caleb Saunders,	-	-	-	-	5 00
C. R. Briggs,	-	-	-	-	5 00
E. T. Burley,	-	-	-	-	5 00
Mrs. F. W. L.,	-	-	-	-	10 00
J. H. Eaton,	-	-	-	-	10 00
W. E. Parker,	-	-	-	-	10 00
Wm. Oswald,	-	-	-	-	10 00
Joseph Shattuck,	-	-	-	-	5 00
Alice McDonald,	-	-	-	-	3 00
B. F. Horn,	-	-	-	-	5 00
Mrs. Welsh,	-	-	-	-	1 00
Collected by Miss Wilton,	-	-	-	-	17 62
Stark Mills,	.	-	-	-	1 00
Amory Lawrence,	-	-	-	-	100 00
Walter E. Parker,	-	-	-	-	50 00
Atlantic Mills,	-	-	-	-	100 00
Pacific Mills,	-	-	-	-	300 00
Pemberton Mills,	-	-	-	-	50 00
Everett Mills,	-	-	-	-	44 00
Washington Mills,	-	-	-	-	115 00
Arlington Relief Association,	-	-	-	-	200 00
Total from all sources,	-	-	-	-	\$2751 23
Paid to Clark Carter,	-	-	-	-	2270 00
Oct. 1st, 1893, Balance on hand,	-	-	-	-	\$481 23

REPORT OF THE

SALARY FUND.

Balance on hand October 1, 1892,	-	-	-	-	\$168 99
Received from Pacific Mills,	-	-	-	-	375 00
Washington Mills,	-	-	-	-	145 00
Atlantic Mills,	-	-	-	-	150 00
Pemberton Mills,	-	-	-	-	67 50
Essex Co.,	-	-	-	-	75 00
Everett Mills,	-	-	-	-	120 00
Duck Mills,	-	-	-	-	45 00
Arlington Mills,	-	-	-	-	300 00
Stanley & Co.,	-	-	-	-	15 00
Lawrence Lumber Co.,	-	-	-	-	10 00
Phillips & Kunhardt,	-	-	-	-	25 00
Lawrence Gas Co.,	-	-	-	-	75 00
Farwell Bleachery,	-	-	-	-	25 00
Total,	-	-	-	-	\$1596 49
Paid salary to Clark Carter	-	-	-	-	1200 00
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1893,	-	-	-	-	\$396 49

THIRTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
LAWRENCE CITY MISSON.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Each year in the history of the Lawrence City Mission is marked by some special feature. The characteristics of the thirty-fourth year, the year just closed, are two—the fact that the working people of Lawrence found ready and remunerative employment during the first ten months and were therefore in less than usual need of charitable aid; and the fact that the sudden depression of manufacturing industries in August threw an exceptionally large number of people into the ranks of the unemployed, and made the administration of alms an imperative necessity in multitudes of cases. It is not claimed that this agency either relieves or records all, or even a majority of, the cases of need occurring in our city. Other efficient societies, the various churches, the Overseers of the Poor, and unnumbered private persons are constantly at work in providing for the wants of the sick, the unfortunate and the destitute. All of these agencies have been alert and active during the

days of trial through which the city has just passed. But the statistics of the Lawrence City Mission concerning the past year's work—statistics which you will find in the appendix—will serve to illustrate the deep contrast between the first of the year and its close. You will see that a larger amount of work has been recorded during the year than in any one of the previous ten years—249 more orders for provisions given than in the preceding year, 74 more orders for fuel, 30 more for medicines, 280 more garments given. There were 467 more applications for work or relief received at the office, and 279 more letters and postals written, while the expenditure of money from the general fund of the Mission and from the special funds under the control of the Secretary, was more than \$700.00 in excess of that of the previous year.

But when you consider that at least thirty-five per cent. of the work of distribution was done during August and September, and that one quarter of the whole year's distribution was made during the one month of September, you will comprehend something of the elasticity and adaptability of the methods employed at the Mission. It is impossible for statistics to tell the work which is actually done. They do not picture the forenoon occupied in taking a person to Boston to wait for hours in the Infirmary for an examination of the eyes in anticipation of having sight restored to the blind, nor the other half-days spent in having a deformed foot fitted to a special shoe with its complicated braces, so that the cripple can be enabled to walk. Statistics can not picture the hours of patient visitation while discouraged parents are advised what to do for the reclaiming of wayward children, nor the other hours of consultation when children are advised how to adapt themselves to unreasonable or vicious parents. Statistics make no mention of efforts more or less successful to save a drunkard or to win a reckless child to be

studious, industrious, pure. Statistics give no hint of the wearisome planning to right the wrongs of insulted womanhood, or to redress the grievances of oppressed humanity. But statistics are of use to show that in the winter month of January the average number of calls daily received at the office was 10; that in July, while affairs continued prosperous, and nearly everybody was at work, the average had dropped to 7 calls a day; that in August, when the mills began to close, and the cry for aid first voiced itself, the average rose to 16; that in September, when even provident people felt the strain of weeks of enforced idleness, especially when added to it came sickness or other disaster, the average became 30, with a maximum of 42 in one day; and that over \$900.00, a full one-third of the expenditure of the whole year, was disbursed during that final month of our financial year.

The patrons of the City Mission and its beneficiaries alike will be interested in a statement of the methods used to meet this sudden and great emergency. The third week in August found your Secretary face to face with "a condition and not a theory." His office was besieged by a crowd of applicants for aid, some of whom were well known to him and some of whom were entire strangers. The first to appear were those persons whom the closing of the mills had pinched at once—persons who, having been prevented by sickness from working for several weeks, were unable to obtain work when fit to return to it, or whose meagre savings had been exhausted by some unusual distress just as the involuntary idleness was forced upon them. These cases were investigated as carefully as possible, and the really worthy were promptly aided from funds which the moderate demands of the previous winter had left in the treasury.

On the twenty-eighth day of August a special meeting of the

Mission was called to consider the present and impending need. Three important movements were set on foot at that meeting. First, a committee was appointed to wait on the Mayor of the city and present the advisability of undertaking some public work for the benefit of the unemployed. This committee performed its errand and reported that his Honor was not yet impressed with the magnitude of the problem, but would be happy to receive suggestions if in the future the propriety of such measures should become more apparent. In the second place the Secretary was authorized to give information of facts coming under his notice to the gentlemen connected with the management of the chief manufacturing corporations of the city, and to solicit from them special contributions for the relief of unemployed operatives. This was afterwards quietly done, and six of the great corporations, either directly from their own treasuries, or indirectly, through individual donations, became responsible for the relief of those of their own employees who had to be aided by the Mission. These corporations also most efficiently aided the Secretary in securing accurate information concerning those applicants who claimed to have been working in a given mill up to the time of the shut-down. And it is with peculiar pleasure that we record the fact that the officers of these corporations, which are sometimes called soulless, not only saw that the Mission was supplied with funds to minister to the wants of their needy work people, but also showed painstaking and sympathetic care for the individual sufferers in the replies returned to the Secretary's inquiries concerning each.

It is also due the citizens of Lawrence that the further fact should be published that the unemployed people of the city have exercised a high degree of self restraint both in the matter of general good behavior and in the matter of seeking for aid. The Mission statistics

show that during the past year 63.8 per cent. of the applications for aid were made by families, widows and single women, and 38.2 per cent. by single men or men without families, against 60.7 and 39.3 per cent. the preceding year. The tramps and the shiftless men were clearly in a minority the past year as compared with the year before. The applicants have also proved on investigation to be of a more deserving character than usual. While there have been requests for aid, and altogether too many of them, from unworthy parties, the proportion of such has not been so noticeable as often before. For instance, 70 names of persons claiming to have been working in the Arlington Mills at the time of the shut-down and to be in need because of loss of work, were referred to the office of the mills for information. Only 10 proved to be unworthy or fraudulent cases.

The third movement set on foot at the meeting before mentioned was a project, first suggested by Mr. Charles Wainwright, to establish in Lawrence, either in connection with the City Mission or independently of it, a Loan Association similar to that so happily working in Boston under the direction of that philanthropic gentleman, Mr. Robert Treat Paine. The necessity of such an association, doing business in a business-like way, but in Christian spirit, is apparent to every one who knows of the exorbitant rates of interest charged by the lenders of money to poor people on the security of a chattel mortgage. In Lawrence, as in Boston, the borrower of small sums of money on such security has to pay at the rate of a hundred per cent. or more annually. The Working-men's Loan Association of Boston charges only one per cent. a month, and is able to declare dividends of six per cent. yearly to its stockholders. The project of establishing such an association in this city to meet the needs of self-respecting work-people who

were able to give security and who did not wish to ask for alms, was looked upon most favorably by the Mission. That the plan has not developed into realization is due to other causes than lack of interest. It still seems desirable that such an agency should be opened in our city.

By the end of September the Lawrence mills had resumed work, but at reduced wages and in several cases on greatly reduced hours.

The thirty-fifth year in the history of this society is opening upon a condition hitherto unparalleled except possibly during the first year of the war. But now there is nowhere in our land such a call for men as the army then offered. With industries all about us seriously depressed, with every well-to-do family feeling the need of reducing expenses, with cold and stormy weather drawing near, the outlook for those of our fellow citizens who depend on their daily toil for their daily bread is indeed disheartening. One widow, a mother of two children, industrious, frugal, who has been able to keep her little family fairly comfortable by constant work at \$6.32 per week, finds herself now wrestling with the problem how to pay the bills of eight weeks' unsought idleness and provide for her household on \$3.50 a week. You say she must be kindly and efficiently aided. But the question is, who shall aid her? The appropriation for our city's Pauper Department is almost exhausted, and burdened tax payers shrink from heavier levies; the churches are already feeling the weight of the hard times in their diminishing incomes; the treasury of the City Mission is exhausted, and this poor widow's case is but one among thousands. A respectable old gentleman with invalid wife and daughter, after losses which by no fault of his own swept away nearly all the savings of a lifetime, has just secured work at less than a dollar a day, with no assurance of six days' work in a week.

Another man with wife and four children, after long weeks without employment, has secured a chance on the city works; but very properly he can be promised only one week's employment, for others as badly off as himself must also be given an opportunity to earn a few dollars. There is a house occupied by three able-bodied men, the families of two of them and an aged father, making ten in all, and only one person out of the ten at work. These are but illustrations of the prevailing condition of things. Is there any remedy?

The tardily opened public works will bring a blessed relief in a few hundred cases. A rare snow storm, while seeming to add to the prevailing wretchedness, will scatter hundreds of dollars into the hands of those who will shovel its white drifts away. Private charity, in the spirit of Christ letting not the left hand know what the right hand doeth, will bring sweet comfort and substantial help to many a troubled home. But what is needed is a large, comprehensive, well developed and ably administered plan, to cover the whole city with the hand of loving and intelligent helpfulness. This plan would of necessity provide for investigation, registration, visitation and donation, and in the order here named. Giving which blesses must be intelligent and loving. Intelligent giving is based on investigation. Kindly giving is always associated with the acquaintance which comes from personal visiting. The present severity of need has already begun to cultivate the habit of begging. People of kindly disposition can not easily refuse to give to the unknown applicant at the door, especially in these hard times, and if the applicant be a little child. Rewarded more liberally than they expected, the children have grown bold in their appeals for aid. Parents, encouraged by their children's first successes, have begun to send the little ones out

systematically equipped with well planned stories to beguile the unsuspecting. Other people, not content with the dole of broken food or cast off clothing to be obtained at private houses, are carrying out a well developed scheme for winning aid from churches, benevolent societies and the Overseers of the Poor. The only way to minimize this evil is to resort to thorough organization of all our giving. Scientific charity is the most satisfactory in the end, for it is the only charity which can insure modest need against being trodden under foot by loud mouthed covetousness.

We would therefore recommend a united movement, broad as the whole church of Christ, intelligent as the best managed business enterprise, benevolent as the heart of a mother toward the suffering child, and generous with money as the Merrimack is with water—a united movement to include every one able to give of means, of time, of service on the one side, and everyone in need on the other—a united movement to suppress begging and imposture, to encourage industry, to relieve real want and to lighten grievous burdens.

But whether such a plan can be set on foot and driven to success, or whether we find ourselves shut up to the old methods of unscientific, desultory and irresponsible giving by societies, churches and individuals, let it be widely proclaimed that the Lawrence City Mission is ready as of old to listen patiently to every plea for aid, to investigate every application promptly, and to find a way of relief in every case where relief is possible. And let it further be understood that the efficiency of the Mission will be in direct proportion, not alone to the gifts of money, clothing and other supplies entrusted to it for distribution, but equally to the freedom with which its aid is sought in investigating cases of reputed need.

ADDRESS
DELIVERED BY
REV. W. A. KEESE,
AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

Ex-president Seelye of Amherst College used to say: "It is the province of the wise man to discern the spirit of the time, and not to resist it but to guide it."

No very great wisdom is needed to perceive that one of the chief characteristics of our time is Humanitarianism. The spirit of the Good Samaritan is abroad. Man grows more interesting to man. There is a growing tendency to define human, humane. This trait is seen in many ways. Probably more people are responsive than ever before to the call of charity. It is inconceivable that in any modern community any case of abject want should be made known, and not be promptly visited by sympathetic relief. And modern charity seeks to improve upon Good Samaritan method in that it not merely helps the unfortunate victim when it chances to discover him, but it looks for him and also warns others against the dangerous road. Every city has its charitable organization and large cities have many. Every phase of poverty is studied. Wealth is feeling its responsibilities. Corporations are found to have souls. If it be said that many rich men live and die and give no sign of human brotherhood, the answer is that in past times more of them did so, and it occasioned no remark. On the other hand, nothing is more common than to read of gifts of hun-

dreds or hundreds of thousands or even of millions. Such an age of giving the world never saw before. As another sign of the times, compare the reception given to such a book as Ward McAllister's on the gilded aristocracy, the exalted Four Hundred of New York, with that of such books as Riis's "How the Other Half Lives," or Helen Campbell's "Prisoners of Poverty," or Booth's "In Darkest London." The first named was greeted with derision and not deemed worthy of being placed in good libraries; the others are read more eagerly than romances, and become text-books for all classes of readers. All these things indicate the age of Humanitarianism.

It is just as clearly the era of Co-operation. Many centuries ago the fable of the Fagot and the Stick, the stick easily broken, the bundle not breakable, was held to convey a truth. But its full force was left for this age to discover. Capitalists find in this principle their surest and largest profit; workingmen their security; scholars assemble in great universities; churches bind themselves together by interdenominational societies; leagues, treaties and brotherhoods abound. And this method is applied to the administration of charity. Here in Lawrence the churches, the corporations and good citizens generally combine to sustain the City Mission and the General Hospital. The closer the union of all in these objects, the greater will be the economy and efficiency secured, and the more perfectly will the mischiefs of charity be avoided. Indeed it may be said that only thus can the work be done at all.

Ruskin says somewhere that he once expressed to the cure of an Italian village his wonder that the peasants allowed the Ticino river to flood their fields, and he adds, "The cure told me that they would not join to build an effectual embankment high up the valley because everybody said 'that would help his neighbors as much as himself.' So every proprietor built a bit of low embankment about his own field, and the Ticino, as soon as it had a mind, swept away and swallowed up all together."

It ought now to be said that those who seek to promote and guide this benevolent and co-operant spirit are rendering one of

the greatest possible services to society. They are supplying a needed bond. The potent influences of the present time are not all cohesive. Forces exist which make strongly for disintegration. There are men whose aim and occupation it is to set class against class and disrupt society. Christ said "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." The day will come when mankind will cry out "Cursed are the mischief-makers, they are the children of Satan." These are not all in one class, not all working together, not all using one method. But the result is one, whether it is seen in a heartless plutocracy or in a scowling and threatening anarchism. Whatever divides mankind into classes is ominous. Upon this point history speaks in no uncertain tone. Three of the darkest, yet most instructive pages in modern history have been due to this cause. These three are Wat Tyler's Rebellion in England in 1381; the Peasants' War in Germany in 1624-5; and the French Revolution, 1789-94. In each case the Church had grown corrupt, the powerful classes were selfish and heartless, and the poor became wild with jealous rage and cruel want. Christian charity, which might have bound extremes together as with gold threads of kindness and gratitude, was wanting; and so England saw 100,000 men in arms, burning and slaying, until thousands of lives were lost. Germany about 150 years later was the scene of an internecine strife in which 100,000 men were killed. And France a little more than 150 years afterwards suffered that reign of terror with its reeking horrors, which have darkened the world ever since.

Say that these are extraordinary cases; nevertheless they show the rank and noxious fruit of class dissension when this has been permitted to grow uncared for and unchecked. Throughout the civilized world a thousand signs are eloquent. In a busy world men are unwillingly idle; amidst "wealth beyond the dream of avarice" there is abject want.

“ Let sleek statesmen temporize ;
 Palsied are their shifts and lies
 When they meet your blood-shot eyes,
 Grim and bold ;
 Policy you set at naught,
 In their traps you'll not be caught,
 You're too honest to be bought,
 Hunger and Cold !

“ When the toiler's heart you clutch,
 Conscience is not valued much,
 He recks not a bloody smutch
 On his gold ;
 Everything to you defers,
 You are potent reasoners,
 At your whisper Treason stirs,
 Hunger and Cold !

“ Rude comparisons you draw,
 Words refuse to sate your maw,
 Your gaunt limbs the cobweb law
 Cannot hold.
 You're not clogged with foolish pride,
 But can seize a right denied ;
 Somehow God is on your side,
 Hunger and Cold !

“ Scatter ashes on thy head,
 Tears of burning sorrow shed,
 Earth ! and be thy pity led
 To love's fold ;
 E're they block the very door
 With lean corpses of the poor,
 And will hush for naught but gore,
 Hunger and Cold !”

In such grim words does the poet-seer picture the result when abject need meets no gracious pity and humane relief. Therefore, I say that those who seek thus to bind class to class in a loving union, and to show that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin, are among the chief benefactors of society to-day. In the cotton mill the processes before the weaving all come to this : that the fibres be made parallel and then twisted into strength. This is the office of Christian Charity—to bring these lives and hearts of ours into parallelism, to bind them together into sympathy and strength, and then to weave them into the even and enduring fabric of a peaceful social life.

ABSTRACT OF ADDRESS
DELIVERED BY
REV. THOMAS TYRIE,
AT THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

So clearly and forcibly have the preceding speakers presented the facts and principles belonging to the cause before us, that nothing is left for me but to add a word of exhortation. I could not but feel as I listened what a grand opportunity is before us to demonstrate the genuineness and the practical character of our christianity. What an opportunity to go out and in the spirit of our Lord visit the sick, feed the hungry, clothe the naked and comfort the sorrowing. Through this agency which has been in our midst so many years, and has been so fruitful for good, we can touch the lives of the many who at this time, through no fault of their own, are in distress. It is our privilege, if we cannot entirely blot out the cloud that hangs over them, to give it a silver lining.

But we ought not to turn over all this work to the City Missionary. There are many cases which we can investigate and personally relieve, and so lighten his labors and bring a blessing to ourselves.

I believe that the people of Lawrence will respond no less quickly and generously to meet this immediate need, than in the days past to which reference has been made. Everyone can do something. Everyone can give a little. And so there need be no real suffering or want in our midst. Let us remember the words of the Lord, how he said; "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto me."

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.

ARTICLE I. NAME.

The name of this Association shall be the "LAWRENCE CITY MISSION."

ARTICLE II. LOCATION.

This Association shall be established and located at Lawrence, in the County of Essex, of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ARTICLE III. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this Association is the management and direction of such of the public charities of the City of Lawrence as may be entrusted to it, together with a general philanthropic and moral work.

BY-LAWS.

FIRST—MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the Lawrence City Mission shall be held at such time and place in the month of October, each year, as the City Missionary shall appoint; and notice thereof shall be sent by mail at least three days before.

SECOND—SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Special meetings may be called at any time by the City Missionary, notice thereof being given in the same manner as the regular meetings.

THIRD—OFFICERS.

The officers shall be a President, Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor. The City Missionary shall be, *ex-officio*, Secretary.

FOURTH—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The duties of the officers shall be such as usually pertain to their positions, and such as the society may impose upon them.

FIFTH—TERM OF OFFICE.

The officers shall hold office for the term of one year, and until their successors are appointed.

SIXTH—MEMBERS.

New members may be admitted by vote at any regular or special meeting. Membership shall be terminated by removal from the city.

SEVENTH—ALTERATIONS.

These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Corporation regularly called, notice of the proposed alteration being given in the call for said meeting.

APPENDIX A.

Report of the office work of the Lawrence City Mission from October 1, 1892, to September 30, 1893.

Total calls at the office	3080
Applications for relief	1760
Applications for work	189
Calls for consultation or advice	1131
Temporary work found	31
Permanent work found	0
Garments given away	803
Yards of cloth given	1065
Pairs of shoes given	268
Hats given	77
Orders for provisions given	586
Orders for coal	67
Orders for wood	103
Orders for medicine	40
Rent paid	21
Transportation provided	50
Aided to enter institutions	12
Calls made by the secretary and assistant	590
Letters and postals written	965
Mission fund expended in relief	\$1858 67
Mission funds loaned	82 33
Arlington Relief Fund expended	200 00
Pemberton Relief Fund expended	502 03
Miller Relief Fund expended	104 00
Printing, stationery, and office expenses	149 99

APPENDIX B.

Report of new cases presented for consideration at the office of the Lawrence City Mission during the year from October 1, 1892, to September 30, 1893.

NATIVITY.

United States (white)	172.5
United States (colored)5
Canadian	41
English	100
German	9
Irish	126.5
Scotch	12.5
Other countries	5
Total	467

EDUCATION.

Can read and write	335
Can read, but not write	0
Can neither read nor write	132

MARITAL STATE.

Married couples	163
Widows	72
Deserted wives	39
Single women	24
Deserted husbands and widowers	32
Single men	134
Orphaned or abandoned children	1
Divorced or separated (legally)	2

CHIEF CAUSE OF NEED.

Accident	5
Imprisonment of bread winner	18
Insanity	3
Insufficient earnings	2
Intemperance	71
Lack of employment	248
No male support	23
Neglect by relatives	1
Physical defect	1
Roving disposition	3
Shiftlessness or inefficiency	1
Sickness and old age	54

DECISIONS.

Should have continuous relief	12
Should have temporary relief	252
Needed work rather than relief	119
Should have indoor relief	16
Should have transportation from city	27
Should be disciplined	4
Not requiring aid	37

REPORT OF THE

APPENDIX C.

COPIES OF CIRCULAR LETTERS USED IN OBTAINING INFORMATION
AND CO-OPERATION.**LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.**

OFFICE: 206 ESSEX STREET.

The Persons named below in applying for aid at the Lawrence City Mission, claim to have been employed by

until the recent shut-down. Intelligent consideration of their needs is dependent on knowledge of the truth of their statements. The recipient of this blank will confer a favor by filling out as completely as possible the vacant columns, and returning it to this office.

CLARK CARTER, Secretary.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	Number in family.	Date of leaving employment.	How long had been employed.	Average weekly wages.	Remarks as to habits of regularity and sobriety.
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LAWRENCE CITY MISSION.
206 ESSEX STREET, LAWRENCE, MASS.

189 .

REV.

MY DEAR SIR :

The person named below, in applying for aid from the LAWRENCE CITY MISSION, said that attended the

Church. Intelligent action in behalf depends on full information concerning condition. Will you be so kind as to return to me as soon as possible a statement of what you know of the propriety of receiving aid from this society. Are you aware of being aided at present from any source? Is it a case which you desire to take entirely under your own charge; or will you co-operate with us?

Respectfully yours,

CLARK CARTER, Secretary.

NAME.		RESIDENCE.
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APPENDIX D.

Besides the generous gifts of money acknowledged in the Treasurer's report, the Lawrence City Mission has received a large number of donations of clothing, hats, shoes and food from donors who have almost unanimously requested not to have their names mentioned. To all these unknown benefactors the thanks of the Mission are hereby extended.

"Intelligent giving and intelligent withholding are alike true charity."

"The charity which is most effectual is that which is the most practical."

"That charity is bad which takes from independence its proper pride, from mendicancy its salutary shame."

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the LAWRENCE CITY MISSION, in the City of Lawrence, Massachusetts, the sum of _____ for the purposes of the Mission, and for which the receipt of the Treasurer, for the time being, shall be a sufficient discharge.